

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

NO. 176.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
hereof occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully call all persons who
have known him either at the Bar or Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, JOHN L. SCOTT would
refer to the persons hereof referred to by him
in his practice.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.

jans w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb25 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb27 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jans4 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House
in the Circuit Courts of the Sixth
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec6 t-w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wt

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice in the United States, Circuit
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

april 1 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.

april 19 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
PALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Main street.

mas19 ff

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts of non residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-
ments of deeds and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-
der the State Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 ff

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.

sept w&t-wt

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

If All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

NO! NO! Fit no SALE. II
oct6 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

nov7 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. F. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, embrac-
ing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome Carpets, Tassels, Convolutes, Bands,
India & Coco Matting Shades, Shade Trimmings,
Stair-Roof, Curtains, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize,
Gimp, Silk Linen.

BLACKS with qualities and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Flags,
Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforters, &c. &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

au13 w&t-wt

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, even
description of ENGRAVING, PEN and CRAY-
ON, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
&c.

GEO. H. CAY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
IMPORTERS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

If Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

mar22 w&t-wt

T. G. WATERS,

SELLERS OF WHOLESALE & RETAIL
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THOS. G. WATERS, WATER'S WHOLESALE &
RETAIL WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Second door East of Walnut St., CINCINNATI, O.

april 9 w&t-wt

MILLINERY.

BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

RUCHES,

HEAD DRESSES,

HAIR PINS,

CLOAKS,

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,

of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at

No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

sep29 w&t-wt

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 63 WALKER STREET, (near BROADWAY)

N. Y.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.

Furnished at short Notice.

The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.

apr24 w&t-wt

Commission House.

FRANK SKINNER & CO.,

No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI, O.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Buck Meat, Bushels, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Cakes, Coal, Flour, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunna Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lower market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-
lasses.

Ship your Produce and draw at sight.

dec6 w&t-wt

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?

Because J. G. BROWN
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

april 1 w&t-wt

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1 50 per day.

aug19 w&t-wt

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

jcs 1

MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
isease.

Price only ten Cents.

SENT free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sexual Debility,
Impotence and all Diseases arising
from Sexual Habits, or Excessive
Indulgence.

There are thousands of YOUNG MEN who are suffering
from sexual debility, and are in great distress.

They are aware of their true condition, or when assis-
tance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith present
the most common symptoms, viz.—Weakness of the
Sexual Organ, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Impotence,
and all Diseases arising from Sexual Habits, or Excessive
Indulgence.

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of Pastels, a box of Electro-Magnetic Pills, and a
box of Electro-Pills, all of which have been
most effectually tried, and are known to be
most successful in curing all the above diseases.

They are easily applied, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1862.

Change of Editors in the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. H. JOHNSON announces his formal withdrawal from the editorial management of the Frankfort Commonwealth. His place will be filled by Col. ORLANDO BROWN, well known as an editor of experience and a writer of taste and ability, whose pen has furnished some of the best documents emanating in opposition to Democratic principles for many years past. He and Col. Hodges founded the Commonwealth about thirty years ago, and he remained its editor for the first nine or ten years of its existence. He has also filled important appointments under the State and Federal Executives. He is ardent, and, perhaps, ultra in his Union views; but will doubtless give the most complete satisfaction to the patrons of the Commonwealth. While differing with him on many points of policy, we entertain for him as a gentleman none but feelings of respect and friendliness, and wish that his present undertaking may prove agreeable and profitable. It is stated that Col. Hodges reassumes the undivided control of the business department of the paper.

The Commonwealth calls attention to the fact that the Governor's proclamation ordering an election in the First Congressional District, is published in the Yeoman with a blank in the date, and adds that special instructions have been sent from the Executive office designating the day for the election.

If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and reverence from my early manhood to the present day. If I have endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of the States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory. Yes, gentlemen, the Constitution and the Union! place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together!

That shows where Mr. Webster would have been found, if he had lived to the present time. He would not belong to that school of politicians who believe the Union can be saved by destroying the Constitution. Mr. Webster believed they "must stand or fall together."

The Death of Capt. Albert G. Bacon.

The following merited tribute to the social worth and gallantry of Captain Bacon, is clipped from the columns of our Frankfort contemporary:

A telegraphic dispatch from General Crittenden was received here on Monday, containing the melancholy information that Capt. Bacon was killed in a skirmish at Sacramento, on Saturday. The locality of the place is not exactly known, but is supposed to be about twenty miles from Calhoun, the present headquarters of Crittenden's command.

We do not know that we have ever seen our community more disturbed than it was at this mournful announcement. Captain Bacon was a native of this county, and for the greater part of his life a resident of this town. No one had a more extensive acquaintance, and no one was more universally esteemed. He was a frank, gallant man—the life of the social circle—full of kind and gentle impulses. Whenever he diffused around him an affection that made his companionship an affliction with all. Cut down suddenly—the armed and patriotic soldier falling in the discharge of what he deemed a sacred duty to his Government and to his country! Such is war, and above all, such is civil war. It brings griefs unutterable; it desolates hearts; it causes humanity to mourn.

His remains reached here yesterday, and will be interred with the honors of war, in the Frankfort cemetery. His funeral will take place at the Christian Church, at two o'clock to-day.

Suspension of the Banks.

The telegraph announces that the banks of our great commercial centres, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have suspended specie payment. We apprehend that this will have a disastrous effect upon the business of the country.

If it would not be deemed treasonable to copy extracts from the Louisville Democrat, we would quote its opinion of one of the members of the cabinet—well, we will pluck up a spirit and do it any how. Here it is:

Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, gave his brother-in-law a contract, by which he made money at the rate of \$300,000 per annum. He is severely censured by the investigating committee of Congress, and should be removed.

PRO-SLAVERY FEELING IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Bourcier, in an advertisement acknowledges the "hourly receipt" of many letters, entreating that the termination of The Octocean should be modified, and the slave heroine saved from an unhappy end. He can not, he says, "resist the kind feeling expressed throughout this correspondence, nor refuse compliance with a request so easily granted." A new last act of the drama, composed by the public and edited by the author, will be represented. He trusts the audience will accept it as a very grateful tribute to their judgment and taste, which he should be the last to dispute."

The gold fever rages at Vancouver's Island according to the latest advice sent to England, and a correspondent writes that it is common to meet men who have found sums of from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and lately three men arrived from Fraser River who made \$80,000 between them in six weeks. Another man brought \$30,000, the result of his summer's earnings, and several miners brought smaller sums. The steamer in which these men came down from the river brought about \$250,000 in dust. The amount of gold taken out of a single district, named Cariboo, appears really fabulous.

Here is an old epigram in two lines—or rather an epigraph, sharp enough to wake up the vixen if she were not very dead indeed: "Her lies my wife, Polly, a terrible screw; If I said I was sorry, then I should lie too."

The Tea, Coffee and Sugar Tax—The Inequality: We have already noticed the fact, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Congress has passed a law imposing a duty upon all kinds of tea twenty cents a pound, on coffee five cents on sugar two and half, three, five and eight cents, and on molasses eight cents per gallon. The New York Tribune remarks:

"With regard to the duty on tea this is to be said: while the qualities and prices of different kinds of tea are so various, there is manifest injustice in making no discrimination in the duties. The tea used by the poor—costing forty cents per pound—should not be made to pay as much as that of the rich costing one dollar or more. We do not complain that twenty cents too much for the lowest rate; but if it is the lowest, it should not be the highest, while there is such a wide difference between the quality and price of the tea used by the two classes. If it is right for the poor to pay in this way, it is certainly right for the rich to pay proportionately; and this, under the system proposed, they will not do."

We welcome the New York Tribune upon the old Democratic platform of *ad valorem* duties, instead of specific, which latter was the idea that it favored for many years, and was incorporated in the bill that has just passed Congress. The argument that it now makes is familiar to the readers of this journal, which has always denounced the outrage of charging on a cheap article precisely as much duty as on a dear one, costing twice or three times as much, thus imposing an odious discrimination against the poor, who use the cheaper article or fabric, making them pay far more for the support of the Government than the rich. This tea, coffee and sugar tax is severe enough, even with a just discrimination in the duties. Let the cry go forth for an *ad valorem* modification of the bill.

The Constitution and the Union must Fall or Stand Together.

In 1851-2 Daniel Webster uttered the following, which furnishes a lesson for the times:

"If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and reverence from my early manhood to the present day. If I have endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of the States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory. Yes, gentlemen, the Constitution and the Union! place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together!"

That shows where Mr. Webster would have been found, if he had lived to the present time. He would not belong to that school of politicians who believe the Union can be saved by destroying the Constitution. Mr. Webster believed they "must stand or fall together."

Mr. Ely, our Congressman, taken by the rebels at the battle of Manassas, has been exchanged, and has reached Washington.

The New York Tribune says:

"Mr. Ely speaks in terms of high praise of the treatment extended to him by the people of Richmond. Thousands flocked to see him, and he received many presents, one of which—a writing-desk from a young lady—he brings with him. Scarcely a day passed that bouquets were not sent him. One day he was given three good dinners. The books given him from time to time, but which he was obliged to leave behind, would make a very respectable library."

The Chicago papers claim that there is conclusive evidence that Illinois possesses from eight to ten millions of acres of land which will afford good merchantable cotton, from three hundred to five hundred pounds to the acre. During the coming year, says the Tribune, if Illinois cannot market her corn crop, she must turn her attention to cotton, flax, castor beans, sorghum, and other semi-tropical products.

To second the efforts of the New York Chamber of Commerce to secure a line of government steamships between California, Japan, and China, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to Congress on the subject. The annual freights paid in San Francisco to inward bound ships amount to \$4,250,000, while the out-freights of cereals alone have equalled seven-five medium clipper loads per annum.

Wendall Phillips, formerly an avowed disunionist, on the score that slavery was protected by the Constitution within the Union, now proclaims himself a Unionist, on the score that he thinks the Union can be made the instrument of the destruction of slavery. He does not say what becomes of the Constitution under the latter arrangement. He is a fair representative of the Abolition party.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels Independence states that an urgent request has been sent by the ex-Queen, Maria Amelie, to the two Orleans Princes serving in the Federal army, to return as quickly as possible to Claremont.

The people of Boston and New England, who rejoiced at the capture of Mason and Slidell, and freed Captain Wilkes for his participation in it, are now said to be just as well pleased at their release! They are a strange people!

An unlucky writer for *El Pueblo*, of Madrid, has been condemned to 26 months imprisonment and a heavy fine, with the deprivation of his political rights, for having published in that journal a poetical satire on a high government official.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31. Advices from Kenton state that an attack is hourly expected at the Green River Bridge. Gen. McCook had ordered all of the regulars over the bridge. Some three hundred of Buckner's cavalry from Bowling-Green made a reconnaissance, and were within two miles of the bridge yesterday. It is supposed that they intended making an attack in force to destroy the bridge. A regiment of fusiliers and a regiment of light artillery went forward to Green river yesterday.

We wonder what has become of the disquisitions of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, General Cass, Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated, through voluminous columns, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was justifiable.—Cin. Env't.

General Scott's Return—The Reason For it.

Much speculation has been elicited by the speedy return of General Scott to the United States from Europe, where he had expected to stay some time. The reason of the sudden change of determination has been a mystery. The editor of the New York Evening Post has had an interview with the old General, and thus explains it. He says:

"It is said that the General intended to remain abroad several months, and to extend his journey to Italy, but the plan of his tour was changed solely for reasons connected with the present relations of our Government with foreign powers. Without reference to the interviews which took place between the General and Prince Napoleon, and afterward with Minister Thouvenot, it is stated that he would, in any event, have embarked for home at a very early period, in view of the possibility of war between the United States and England, in which France might eventually be involved. The General felt that so long as he remained in Europe his free communication with this country might be interrupted, and that his speedy return might be prevented.

"The General, who has had unusual opportunities of ascertaining the convictions of eminent men abroad, and of judging what course will be taken by England and France, is profoundly impressed with the danger of the breaking out of hostilities between England and the United States at a very early period, and believes in the necessity of prompt action on the part of our Government to avert a collision. He is satisfied (in what manner and for what causes will be explained hereafter) that in no case can we expect any aid or even countenance from France, and believes that whatever action may be taken by the latter, will at least operate against us in the event of an appeal to arms.

"The General, it may be added, is much gratified with what now appears to be the position of our Government, and regards the prospect of a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty as much better than it had seemed.

The Affair at Sacramento.

We have official accounts of this fight. On Saturday, as a command of one hundred and sixty-eight men, under Maj. Murray, of Jackson's regiment, were returning from reconnaisance, they were pursued and surprised by some rebel cavalry at Sacramento. The men made but little resistance, and the gallantry of the officers cost us the services of several of them. Gen. Crittenden sent Col. Jackson from Calhoun with about five hundred men, two hundred and sixty of them infantry, with instructions to gather up the stragglers and wounded and to beat up the enemy. When Jackson reached Sacramento, he learned that the rebels left immediately after the fight, and were past pursuit. He found five of our men killed, and heard of several wounded. Capt. Albert Bacon, of Jackson's regiment, was killed; Capt. Davis, Lieuts. Jouett and Walters are probably captured. The rebel force was estimated at seven hundred.

In addition to the above we have a letter from Owensboro' which states that Lieut. Robert H. King, of Frankfort, was wounded; John Jackson, from Calhoun, and — Phelps, of Owensboro', killed. This letter places the Federal loss at ten killed, eight taken prisoners, and about the same number wounded. We learn officially that forty of the whole party were missing at first, but it was hoped that some of them would find their way into camp. There were eight of the rebels killed and five taken prisoners. Col. Jackson buried the dead excepting his gallant friend Bacon, whose remains were taken to Calhoun, from whence they will be forwarded to Frankfort. A Lieut. Col. Meriwether, of the rebel force, was among the killed.

Since the above accounts were written we have had a conversation with Lt. J. J. Roberts, of Col. J. S. Jackson's cavalry, who arrived in this city last evening with the remains of the gallant Captain Bacon, who fell in the engagement. Lieut. Roberts gives us the following particulars of the affair: Early on Saturday morning two squadrons of Col. Jackson's regiment, under command of Major Murray, left the camp near Calhoun, on a scouting expedition across Green river. When they arrived at South Carrollton, the squadrons separated, and the first returned towards Calhoun by way of Sacramento, at which place they were surprised by seven hundred rebels under command of Col. Forrester. Our troops were fired upon by the rebels before they were aware of their presence, and, at first, believed they were attacked by Major Megraw, of Col. Jackson's cavalry, through mistake. The officers, though our ranks were broken, rallied the troops as soon as they discovered the true state of affairs, and, for half an hour, our officers and men, without exception, displayed the most heroic valor and determination in a hand-to-hand engagement of the bloodiest character, and only retreated when their ammunition gave out. Our loss consisted of Capt. A. G. Bacon, who had his horse shot from under him and was killed in the retreat, and seven privates. Lieut. R. H. King, of Frankfort, was slightly wounded, and seven or eight privates were wounded more or less severely. The rebels stated their loss at thirty when they reached Greenville. Among the rebels killed was Lt. Col. Meriwether, of Hopkinsville.

The rebels left Capt. Bacon in the woods in a dying condition, having stripped him of his gun and rifle and rifled his pockets. Lou. Jour., Jan. 1.

The British Gun-Boats and Cincinnati.

The London correspondent of the New Haven (Ct) Register, after speaking of the violent Anti-American feeling which now prevails in England against this country, says:

"Such is the counsel that prevails in this country. Really, it partakes of the character of their own madhouse Bedlam. Volunteer corps are offering themselves to be embarked for Canada; and their steamships *Black Prince* and *Warrior* are spoken of as being nearly ready to bombard New York and Boston. Were not the subject too serious for us to ridicule, I should say the same authorities believe themselves capable, with their Armstrong guns, of reaching even St. Louis and Cincinnati."

It seems, in case of a war with Great Britain, we are to look out for a fleet of British gun-boats at Cincinnati, viz New Orleans and Cairo!

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing under date of November 29th, says:

American, American stock, and Americans, are just now a long way below par in this market, and those who are engaged in business with the United States are in great consternation. As straws show which way the wind blows, I will cite one case to show the state of public feeling here against the United States. A large American publishing house in London, who had built up an excellent business throughout Great Britain, and had met with extensive sales for their publications, have found an immense falling off in their business within the past few weeks, owing to the bitter feeling existing here against anything American. In Manchester, Liverpool, and other important places, business is very dull. American shipping is lying perfectly idle, underwriters will not insure, and shippers will not ship in American bottoms.

We wonder what has become of the disquisitions of the great international law commentators, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, General Cass, Reverdy Johnson, who demonstrated, through voluminous columns, that the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Capt. Wilkes was justifiable.—Cin. Env't.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.

Mr. Ely arrived here this morning and proceeded to Washington on the first train.

He is in excellent health, and reports that the entire South is a unit, and will fight until they achieve their independence.

He has no hope of subjugating the South, and is in favor of letting the Southern States out of the Union.

There are no steamers have run the blockade of Charleston.

The Paris Patrie says the governments of France, Spain, and Prussia have been consulted by the English Government on the Trent affair, and all have replied that it was a flagrant violation of the rights of a neutral power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The following is the bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Stevens, on leave:

First—That all laws or parts of laws creating and establishing ports of entry or delivery in any State in rebellion, be and are hereby repealed.

Second—Hereafter no vessel, either foreign or domestic, except such as belong to, or are employed by the Government of the United States, shall enter or leave any of said ports unless driven thereto by stress of weather.

Third—if any vessel shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this act, the said vessel, cargo, and everything appertaining thereto shall be forfeited; the one-half to go to the captors and the other half to the United States; and every person is hereby authorized to make such seizures, and the captain or commander of such vessel shall be fined, not exceeding \$500.

Fourth—The said vessel and cargo may be seized at any place at sea or in any port, and the goods may be taken wherever found, either on land or water.

Fifth—the proceeds shall be divided among the captors, according to the law now regulating prizes.

Sixth—the ship and cargo may be tried, as well as the officers, in any court in the United States into whose jurisdiction the same may be taken.

Seventh—The States now in rebellion are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and if any other State should hereafter become rebellious, the President shall proclaim the fact, and the provisions of this act shall then apply to such State or States. The President shall have power to declare any harbor or harbors, ports of entry when, in his judgment, it shall become expedient.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

The banks of this city have resolved to suspend specie payment, in consequence of the suspensions in New York.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell, and the suspension of specie payment by the New York banks, produced a feeling of relief in business circles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Mr. Cunard, of this city, agent of the steamer Niagara, states that the steamer Niagara will not sail for Liverpool until her regular day, January 1st.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

At a conference of our city banks Saturday evening, an enormous vote, they resolved upon an immediate suspension of specie payments. The heavy draft upon their coin caused by their large advances to the government, rendering this step, in their judgment, necessary. We presume it will be quite generally followed in the large cities, though the drain upon our city banks results from causes which tend rather to strengthen than weaken the banks of the interior.

Since the above we have had a conversation with Lt. J. J. Roberts, of Col. J. S. Jackson's cavalry, who arrived in this city last evening with the remains of the gallant Captain Bacon, who fell in the engagement. Lieut. Roberts gives us the following particulars of the affair: Early on Saturday morning two squadrons of Col. Jackson's regiment, under command of Major Murray, left the camp near Calhoun, on a scouting expedition across Green river. When they arrived at South Carrollton, the squadrons separated, and the first returned towards Calhoun by way of

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the London Post (*government organ*) Dec. 7.]
Jeff. Davis' Message in England---What Her Cabinet and Politicians think of and Hope from the Paper.

The principal intelligence conveyed by the Edinburgh from America consists in the message of the President of the Southern confederation; and we are glad to notice the friendly tone in which it treats of the relations of the South with this country, while we are embarked in a critical negotiation with the North; and while we are also about to enter upon our intervention in Mexico, a country bordering upon the Southern States. This is, in fact, the only satisfactory and significant information that the present American packets has brought. The "Trent question" remains in *status quo*. The opinion of the law officers of the Washington Cabinet, which is now repeated, had reached us by the Persia on Monday last, but the popular excitement which the question had provoked appears to have in some measure cooled down. For the moment, therefore, Southern politics arrest our chief attention. The message of President Davis to the Southern Congress is, in our judgment, the more satisfactory for the firm and determined attitude in which it confronts the Unionist party and the Cabinet of Washington, for if we concede the conquest of the South be next to impossible, it is by the exhibition of Southern strength rather than of Southern weakness that peace is to be restored between the two belligerents. President Davis recounts that throughout seven months of hostilities the confederates have almost uniformly held their own, and that in several instances they have thrown their opponents into a defensive attitude.

President Davis is therefore fully entitled to the bold ground which he assumes when he declares that "the South will be content to live at peace with the North, but that the separation is final." He adds that the South will accept no compromise. He is now, perhaps for the first time, in a position to make use of this language. Indeed, one is led to ask, after the trial and exhaustion of so many designs, and the expenditure of so much money on the part of the North, what is yet to introduce decisive features into the campaign? The federals have enjoyed immense advantages in point of men and money, and also (as we showed yesterday) in drawing warlike supplies from this country, through their superior command of the sea. President Davis will no doubt derive fresh confidence when he reads the two royal proclamations which, in the latter respect, have now placed the North and South on a footing of equality. But there has been scarcely a single State overrun by the Northern army during the whole course of the campaign, and it is much questioned whether the naval expeditions of the federal government to Hatteras and Port Royal have done much more than slightly to reduce the privateering activity of the South. The assertion of the Southern

President must, therefore, be admitted to be substantially true, that "the reconstruction of the Union, which the federal seeks to effect by force of arms, has become more and more palpably impossible." He maintains, also, that the causes which brought about the separation not only remain in full force but have been strengthened since the civil war began. With a view of observing strict neutrality between the contending States, we have carefully refrained from officially recognizing the South; but the time has certainly arrived at which we cease altogether to believe in the possible reunion of the States, and at which we must, at all events, recognize the independent confederation of the South as an actual fact.

President Davis speaks with just indignation of the seizure of his Envys to the Courts of France and England; and there is a passage in this part of his message which throws a probable light on the distinctive mission on which Mr. Slidell and Mr. Mason were sent to Europe. He remarks, with some evident pride, that the Confederate States have been content to fight their own battle, and have solicited no assistance from foreign Powers. But he declares that they have a right to bring before Europe the question of the application of the existing blockades of their own ports to the acknowledged principles of international law, that blockades, if they are to be respected by third Powers, must be effective. He is about to represent to the European governments, accordingly, the total inefficiency of those blockades, and to put the assertion upon evidence. It is a fair inference that this was one of the questions upon which Messrs. Slidell and Mason were sent to Europe. But there is another statement in our present American intelligence which threatens to put the blockade question in a light altogether new. It is announced that twenty-five vessels have set sail, apparently from New York, heavily loaded with stones, with the view of their being sunk at the mouth of a Southern harbor. Now, in all probability, ingress or egress would be as difficult at a Southern port, with five-and-twenty sunken vessels in front of the harbor, as it was at Scutopoli, where the Russians sunk several of their ships with the view of preventing the entrance of English and French vessels of war. But if the Federal Government desire by this expedient to relieve their own ships by thus blocking up Southern ports, they must be perfectly aware that there is at once an end of the blockade in every instance in which their new plan is to apply. Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade, let them be as "effective" as they may, and wherever the Federal Government shall thus substitute sunken vessels for its ships-of-war, then the blockade is at once terminated by the consent of all nations.

We draw attention to the rational and friendly manner in which the Southern President alludes to the attitude maintained hitherto towards America by this country, because we regard our relations with the Southern States as henceforward of very considerable importance. These States have now attained such a position that we must bring ourselves to believe in the permanence of their independent confederation. We have differences with the North in which the Southerners are directly interested; and we have just concluded a treaty with the Juarez Government of Mexico for a settlement of our long-standing claims upon that country, under the "Alvarez Convention," and other recorded obligations. Our naval expedition to the Gulf of Mexico is charged with the execution of these terms; and, probably, before February next the system of sequestration of customs revenue at Vera Cruz and Tampico will have been put into action, and the proceeds be accumulating for distribution under the mixed commission between the despoiled residents and the wronged bondholders. We must look upon this intervention as one that may be in operation during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern confederation, on the other hand, stretches for a great distance along the frontier of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the intervention of no slight consequence. The Northern government has invariably rallied at our neutrality; but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognized in it all that we could do for either party, and whether with a view to our transactions in Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet of Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor.

[From the London Times, Dec. 7.]

The President of the Confederate States has delivered his message on the meeting of the Southern Congress. The usage in the Northern confederation is for Congress to meet on

the first Monday in December, which this year fell on the 2d, and in a few days we may expect to have Mr. Lincoln's message to the republic of which he is chief magistrate. But in the Confederate States the practice of the older federation has not been adopted, so that President Davis has the start of his rival by a few days, and is able to make an impression by a bold and confident manifesto while President Lincoln is still engaged on his own lengthy disquisition. The summary given of the Southern message shows it to be a *State paper of great interest and importance*. Its author has always been recognized, even by his enemies, as one of the most vigorous and astute politicians that America has produced, and he is especially remarkable for literary skill in compositions of this kind. We may expect, therefore, that the dignity of the South will not suffer from the pen of its first President. The message of a few months since was an able apology for secession, and a vigorous exhortation to unity and courage. The present message seems to be a congratulation on victories achieved, and an announcement that the national independence may be considered secure. And certainly a less accomplished writer than President Davis might become eloquent with the history of the past year as his subject.

But the part of the message which at this moment is especially interesting, is that which refers to the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners and the relations between the two republics and the great Powers of Europe. It is plain that Mr. Davis *deserves the cloud which is forming on this side of the Atlantic*. "The claim of the United States to seize them in the streets of London," says President Davis, "would have been as well founded as the seizure on board the Trent." As far as we learn by telegraph, he does not presume to give us advice, or to say that we are bound to demand reparation, but we cannot help thinking that the probability of a rupture between England and the North inspires the President to use a high tone with respect to foreign assistance. "The Confederates," says Mr. Davis, "ask no aid from foreign powers." This is just the language which a new State must hold if it wishes to give its neighbors an excuse for recognizing its independence. The only consideration in such a case is whether the community which demands to be recognized has the force and consistency which entitle it to recognition. If it be *de facto* a nation, if it prove that it can maintain its own independence, then other governments are justified in communicating with it diplomatically, and treating it as a member of the family of nations. But if it calls on the world to help it, it does by this very act take away the right of neutral powers to treat it as an equal. It proclaims that the State against which it has revolted still has the power to conquer it, and consequently it is the duty of neutrals to consider it merely as a province in a state of insurrection. President Davis fully knows that no European State would recognize his government unless he demanded it as a ruler capable of holding his own position.

As to the general course of events in the present hour of suspense, any ordinary news from America must seem flat and uninteresting. We feel that we are divided by a great gulf from the time before the outrage on the Trent. The events of the war which excited our curiosity a fortnight ago now lose much of their interest, since we know that their import is now subordinate to a larger issue. While the two parties are carrying on their usual desultory warfare—this side bombarding a confederate seaport, that side burning a federal town—we know that a message is on its way from England to America, the reception of which may change the civil war into a great and world-wide struggle. Nothing can interest us now unless it relates to the one question—Will Messrs. Mason and Slidell be given up? Every thing that bears on this will be greedily read by the British public; everything that tends to show the temper of the Americans, or to give a clue to the intentions of their government, will be minutely investigated and discussed. Unhappily, the dispatches we publish to-day give little information on this point. So far as we are able to judge from them, the Americans seem to be unconscious of the momentous controversy which they have raised. It is said that an uneasy feeling prevails, but we cannot but think that, being so accustomed to find the British give way in similar cases, they will in a few days have taken it for granted that everything is right, and that after a little grumbling England will acquiesce, not only in what they have done, but in what they announce their intention of doing.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]
The Attitude of France.

One of the most embarrassing considerations for the British government at the present moment is the attitude of France with reference to the impending difficulties between it and our own Administration. The Emperor is an inscrutable mystery to the English; and as they are not able to understand him, they mistrust him. Hence, if one of the Paris journals (usually supposed to be under his direction) espouses the cause of England and insists upon the vindication of her "outraged" honor, the question is immediately asked, "What business is it of La Patrie? Why should M. de la Gueriniere be so anxious about our honor?" And suspicion is at once aroused to the intentions of the journalist. We do not perceive from the tone of the English press generally that the British people are at all thankful to France for her sympathy. This is not a very gracious feeling, certainly, but it is not entirely unjustifiable. We may sum up the arguments of the English press on this point as follows: The policy of the Emperor is *co-operation*, under no matter what pretext, so that he may have a controlling voice in the business. It was so in the Crimean war, in China, and in Syria; it would have been so in India, had not the British government peremptorily objected; it is so in Mexico at the present moment; and the Emperor designed it to be so in case of war with the United States. He will not allow England to enter upon a maritime war alone, so that she may have an opportunity of winning preponderance by military success. Yet he does not wish to prevent her entirely from going to war, because her preoccupation would remove one of the great obstacles to his designs elsewhere. Thus he desires a war so conducted that France may take the lead and deprive her rival of the glory and the profit to be derived from it. Such is the opinion in England with regard to the attitude likely to be assumed by France if war should break out with us; and it must be owned that there is much plausibility in it.

The result, however, of such a policy, after all, would not be beneficial to us, nor is the tone of the French press at all satisfactory. The hostility of some of their papers, and the evident uncertainty in the tone of others, betray the fact that intentions not altogether friendly to us exist in an influential quarter. Co-operation with England, no matter what the motive, would not less be co-operation against us, though accompanied with professions of profound regret. We fear, too, that there are other considerations that are not without their influence on the Emperor Napoleon. The state of France internally is—as people are everywhere now beginning to know—an exceedingly disastrous one. It is just one of those situations in which the most violent expedients may seem possible remedies. The financial crisis through which M. Fould has undertaken to guide the government may prove insurmountable, and no course would then be open for the minister but to appeal to the country for a loan. That a loan for the purpose of making good the deficiency caused by the admitted extravagance of the government would be popular cannot be ima-

gined for a moment; but a war loan is a different thing, and nobody knows better than the Emperor that a war entered into with the republic of which he is chief magistrate. But in the Confederate States the practice of the older federation has not been adopted, so that President Davis has the start of his rival by a few days, and is able to make an impression by a bold and confident manifesto while President Lincoln is still engaged on his own lengthy disquisition. The summary given of the Southern message shows it to be a *State paper of great interest and importance*. Its author has always been recognized, even by his enemies, as one of the most vigorous and astute politicians that America has produced, and he is especially remarkable for literary skill in compositions of this kind. We may expect, therefore, that the dignity of the South will not suffer from the pen of its first President. The message of a few months since was an able apology for secession, and a vigorous exhortation to unity and courage. The present message seems to be a congratulation on victories achieved, and an announcement that the national independence may be considered secure. And certainly a less accomplished writer than President Davis might become eloquent with the history of the past year as his subject.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News asserts that the French politicans openly say,

"Once let us co-operate with England in the Atlantic, and we are safe. Our first gain will be the island of Sardinia, and perhaps Naples." Another English journal, the Morning Star, asserts that it has been well known in London for some time past that the Emperor of the French has urged on the British Government the expediency of a joint recognition of the slave confederation. What authority the Star has for such an assertion does not appear; but that paper is our zealous and untiring friend and advocate, and therefore its statements are not open to such suspicion as those of the Times, the Herald, the Chronicle, and other hostile journals. It says:

"Let not the people of England be deceived by our thimble-rig politicians. The best informed we well know that the Trent affair will lead to no conflict with America. The early recognition of the slave confederation might, and most likely would. To be prepared for this contingency do we owe the mighty preparations and warlike fervor which is now so fiercely fanned by the pro-slavery party, aided by the government hacks, greedy jobbers, credulous fools, and worse than all, by a venal press. We much mistake the temper of the people of these isles if they do not resent, as a ten thousand fold greater insult than the Trent outrage, the sight of their glorious red cross flag intertwined with the blood-stained banner of the new born slave confederation. Unless earnest men be up and doing, this great wickedness will be perpetrated ere many days pass."

Now England will not take such a step as this without a perfect understanding with France, and we believe that the Star speaks from its honest convictions in asserting the foregoing. As regards the Mexican expedition, it is evident that there is a perfect understanding between the two Powers in conjunction with Spain, and it is not to be expected that the Emperor would adopt a new line of policy likely to thwart the objects which the three allies hope to attain in Mexico. The prospect is not encouraging, it must be owned, but no good will be done by endeavoring to ignore it. We must look at it steadily and examine it in all its bearings. The Trent affair ought not to lead to any complication with England, but we cannot help thinking that the probability of a rupture between England and the North inspires the President to use a high tone with respect to foreign assistance. "The Confederates," says Mr. Davis, "ask no aid from foreign powers."

This is just the language which a new State must hold if it wishes to give its neighbors an excuse for recognizing its independence. The only consideration in such a case is whether the community which demands to be recognized has the force and consistency which entitle it to recognition. If it be *de facto* a nation, if it prove that it can maintain its own independence, then other governments are justified in communicating with it diplomatically, and treating it as a member of the family of nations. But if it calls on the world to help it, it does by this very act take away the right of neutral powers to treat it as an equal. It proclaims that the State against which it has revolted still has the power to conquer it, and consequently it is the duty of neutrals to consider it merely as a province in a state of insurrection. President Davis fully knows that no European State would recognize his government unless he demanded it as a ruler capable of holding his own position.

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